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THE Tobacco SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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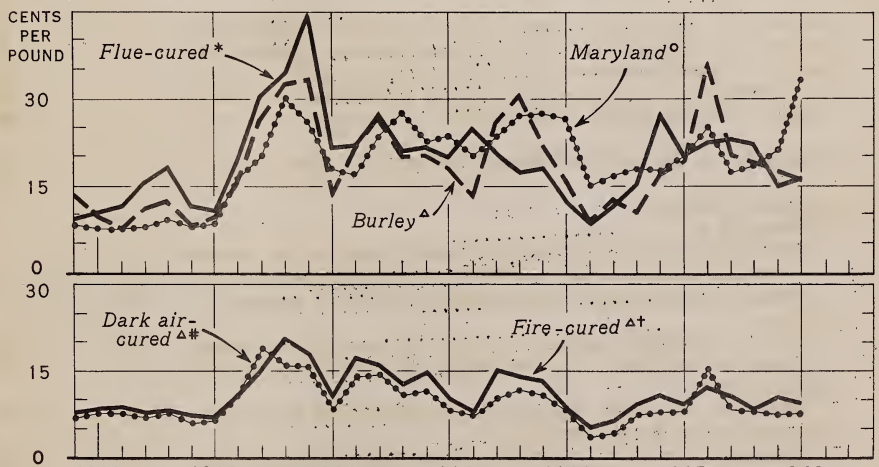
TOBACCO: PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY TYPES OR CLASSES, UNITED STATES, 1909-40



*YEAR BEGINNING JULY °CROP OF YEAR INDICATED, SOLD FOLLOWING CALENDAR YEAR
△YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER #1909-18; EXCLUDING TYPE 36 †1909-18, EXCLUDING TYPE 24

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In this chart non-cigar tobaccos are divided into two broad groups: The upper group includes the light types, and the lower group includes the dark types. Differences in the price behavior of these two groups since the last war largely reflect changed demand conditions. Increased cigarette consumption has materially strengthened the domestic demand for light leaf tobacco; and the export demand for these types was fairly well maintained until the outbreak of the present war. Because of the improved demand, the prices for light types have been maintained even though the trend of production has been upward. In contrast with this, the long-time trend of prices for dark tobacco has been downward even though the trend in production also has been downward. The dark types have been subject to declining domestic demand for chewing tobacco, an essentially unchanged domestic demand for snuff, and a declining foreign demand due to the world-wide shift to cigarettes and also to the efforts of some countries to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency. Government loan and purchase programs have tended to stabilize prices in recent years.

CONTENTS

Charts:

Tobacco: Prices received by farmers by types or class, United States ..... Front cover page
Tobacco, cigar: Prices received by farmers, by classes, United States ..... Back cover page

	Table	Page
Summary statement		3
Discussion by classes and types:		
Flue-cured, types 11-14		4
Burley, type 31		9
Maryland, type 32		12
Dark tobaccos, types 21-24 and 35-37		13
Cigar tobaccos, types 41-62		20
Some effects of the war on tobacco production		25
Statistical tables:		
Flue-cured -		
Warehouse sales and price per pound received by growers by months and States	1	7
Domestic supplies, disappearance, and price	2	8
Burley -		
Prices by grades	3	10
Domestic supplies, disappearance, and price	4	11
Maryland -		
Domestic supplies, disappearance, and price	5	13
Fire-cured and dark air-cured -		
Fire-cured prices by grades, types 21-23	6	14
Dark air-cured prices by grades, types 35 and 36	7	16
Fire-cured domestic supplies, disappearance and price	8	19
Dark air-cured domestic supplies, disappearance and price	8	19
Cigar types -		
Tax-paid withdrawals of cigars, by classes in United States	9	21
Domestic supplies, disappearance, and price	10	22
General data -		
Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products	11	26
Production of manufactured tobacco	12	26
Exports by types, crop-year basis	13	26
Acreage and production, by types	14	27
Average yield per acre, by types	15	28
Stocks of foreign-grown cigar, cigarette, and smoking tobacco in United States	16	29
Exports of tobacco, by countries and types	17	30
Index numbers of production of tobacco products, United States	18	35

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Summary

The 1941-42 tobacco marketing season so far has been characterized by comparatively high prices and rapid selling of the crop. Flue-cured markets, for the first time on record, were closed by the end of the calendar year; most of the burley markets have already closed and those continuing to operate are expected to close by February 6. Sales of the 1940 Maryland crop have already been completed; dark tobaccos and cigar types are now selling.

The comparatively high prices which have prevailed on all markets have resulted principally from the present high rate of domestic consumption (and the outlook for an even higher rate), higher Government loan rates this season than last, and larger consumer incomes. Domestic consumption of tobacco products has been accelerated by the greatly improved consumer purchasing power resulting from increased industrial activity. Consumption in 1941 set a record high of 206 billion cigarettes. Nearly 6 billion cigars, the highest total since 1930, were consumed; and consumption of chewing tobaccos and snuff was larger than in 1940. Only consumption of smoking tobacco showed a decrease, suggesting a shift to machine-made cigarettes, and possibly to chewing tobaccos as a result of increased employment in factories where smoking is not permitted.

Commodity Credit Corporation activities in the tobacco markets have been less extensive this season than last. The financing of purchases for British and other foreign interests has continued but to a smaller extent than in 1939 and 1940. Growers' association receipts of the 1941 crop have been small, as market prices have been considerably higher than the scheduled loan rates. Exports have been restricted by a shortage of shipping space.

Returns to growers of the 1941 crop of tobacco have been high despite the generally smaller production than in 1940. The smaller flue-cured crop of 650 million pounds has been sold at about 28.5 cents per pound, bringing to growers about 185 million dollars compared with 124 million dollars in 1940. Burley growers will receive about 100 million dollars for a crop of 351 million pounds, compared with 61 million dollars a year earlier for a slightly larger crop. Growers of Maryland tobacco received 11 million dollars for their 1940 crop, whereas the 1939 crop (sold in 1940) brought returns of 7 million dollars. Although prices now being paid to growers of dark types and cigar leaf are higher this year than last, total returns are not expected to be much above those of last year because of the smaller crops.

The 1942 flue-cured acreage allotments have been raised to 843,300 acres, an increase of about 10 percent over the 1941 allotments. The allotted burley acreage for 1942 remains unchanged -- 383,000 acres. Fire-cured and dark air-cured acreage allotments are the same as in 1941, -- 84,800 and 39,100 acres respectively. The recommended 1942 Maryland acreage goal is 44,300 acres, an increase of about 10 percent over the harvested acreage in 1941. Acreage allotments for cigar filler are 48,100 acres, and for binder, 44,400 acres. The recommended cigar wrapper acreage is 10,800, or the same as was grown in 1941.

With average or normal yields the allotted and recommended acreages of the various types are expected tp provide a crop commensurate with expected 1942 disappearance.

-- January 31, 1942

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, TYPES 11-14

Crop, 1941, Sold in Record Time; Season Average Price Exceeded Only in 1919

Sales of the 1941 flue-cured tobacco crop were completed by the close of the calendar year for the first time on record. This was due in part to the smaller crop and higher prices which were conducive to rapid selling.

Prices of all flue-cured types averaged much higher than those received in 1940 and returns of approximately 185 million dollars to growers were the third highest on record. This was exceeded only by the 1919 crop valued at 212 million dollars and the 1937 crop valued at 199 million dollars.

The 1941 season average farm price of all flue-cured types was about 28.5 cents (preliminary estimate), compared with an average of 16.4 cents received for the 1940 crop. The price this season was exceeded only in 1919 when the average price was 44.4 cents. Contributing to the higher level of tobacco prices this season have been the present high rate of consumption and the outlook for an even higher rate, larger consumer incomes, and higher Government loan rates.

Selling Season for 1941 Crop Shortened

The opening and closing of the markets for the various types of flue-cured tobacco were as follows:

Type 11a: Opened September 16, and all closed by December 17.

Type 11b: Opened September 9. The first market closed on November 7 and the last on December 17, with most of the markets closing between the tenth and twenty-eighth of November.

Type 12: Opened August 26, and the last market closed on November 14.

Type 13: Opened August 12. Two of the markets had closed by September 5. The final sale of the season was held October 2.

Type 14: Opened August 5. The first market closed August 20 and all markets were closed by August 22.

Smaller Crop (1941) Result of Reduced Acreage and Lower Yields

The 1941 harvested acreage of flue-cured tobacco totaled 731,900 acres compared with 739,000 acres in 1940 and a 1941 Agricultural Adjustment Administration allotment of 762,000 acres. Yields for individual flue-cured types were considerably below those obtained in 1940, and the average for all flue-cured types was 889 pounds compared with 1,024 pounds in 1940. The combination of a smaller acreage and lower yields than in 1940 resulted in a crop of 650,605,000 pounds according to the December 1 estimate, the lowest since 1934, when 556,780,000 pounds were harvested.

Lower yields in 1941 are attributed largely to adverse weather conditions during the growing season. The 889-pound yield per acre in 1941, however, has been exceeded only in 3 previous years, 1940, 1939, and 1935. In recent years yields have tended upward because of higher fertilizer applications, closer planting, and other improved practices.

Crop (1941) Brings Near Record Price in Spite of Increased Supplies

Auction prices for the 1941 crop were much higher than a year earlier. Prices advanced until about midseason. Thereafter, largely because of the lower quality tobacco being sold, the average price declined.

The 1941 crop was largely of light body and color and with a high percentage of smoking leaf and cutters. The crop was highly suitable for cigarette manufacture, and domestic manufacturers bought heavily.

The 1941 supply of 2,243.5 million pounds is a new record high and compares with 2,166.3 million pounds in 1940, and the 1934-38 average of 1,585.5 million pounds.

On July 1, 1941 approximately 360 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco from the 1939 and 1940 crops were held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. With a total supply of 2,243.5 million pounds, this would leave a privately owned supply of 1,883.5 million pounds. This privately held supply was 143 million pounds more than the total supply in 1938, the last full pre-war year, when there were no Government held stocks.

Flue-Cured Acreage Allotment Increased 10 Percent in 1942

The 1942 acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco has been revised upward to 843,300 acres, 110 percent of the original acreage allotment announced last fall. The increase in acreage over the original allotment of 762,000 acres was made after consideration of several factors, including the small crop of 1941, the need for tobacco available for export to the United Kingdom and other allies, and a higher level of domestic consumption. Domestic consumption of cigarettes, as indicated by tax-paid withdrawals, increased 14.2 percent during the calendar year 1941 over 1940, or from 181 billion to 206 billion.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco during the 3 months July-September, 1941, totaled 64 million pounds compared with 28 million during the corresponding 3 months in 1940. 1/ The increased exports were largely lend-lease shipments. (Tables 15 and 17.) The combination of an active demand and low stocks in certain allied countries may result in substantial exports if shipping space is available.

1/ March 1941 is the latest month for which export data by countries of destination are available for publication and total exports since September are no longer being released.

Table 1.- Flue-cured tobacco: Warehouse sales and price per pound received by growers, by months and States, August-December, 1940 and 1941

Month	Type 11 - Virginia						Type 11 - North Carolina					
	1940			1941 1/			1940			1941 1/		
	Quantity	Price	Value	Quantity	Price	Value	Quantity	Price	Value	Quantity	Price	Value
	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Sept.	7,653	20.6	1,577	19,490	32.6	6,354	26,050	19.0	4,950	48,539	31.7	15,337
Oct.	41,504	20.3	8,425	40,275	33.4	13,452	72,291	18.8	13,591	64,796	32.7	21,188
Nov.	27,504	14.5	3,988	16,494	26.4	4,354	47,910	14.2	6,803	24,198	26.5	6,412
Dec.	6,798	11.9	809	3,869	17.7	685	15,385	12.7	1,954			
	83,459	17.7	14,799	80,128	31.0	24,845	161,636	16.9	27,298	137,533	31.3	42,987
	Type 13 - North Carolina						Type 13 - South Carolina					
Aug.	27,584	18.9	5,213	43,602	26.9	11,729	25,346	17.8	4,512	38,984	26.2	10,214
Sept.	39,388	14.7	5,790	20,443	24.0	4,906	41,194	13.1	5,396	18,741	23.1	4,329
Oct.	5,819	13.0	756	141	18.1	26	8,264	12.0	992	226	19.4	44
Total	72,791	16.2	11,759	64,186	26.0	16,661	74,804	14.6	10,900	57,951	25.2	14,587
	Type 12 - North Carolina						Type 14 - Georgia and Florida					
Aug.				30,841	26.8	8,265	(2/ 79,238	15.6	12,361	2/ 56,036	20.4	11,442
							(3/ 7,904	16.4	1,296	3/ 5,727	21.2	1,214
Sept.	109,584	16.3	17,862	128,190	29.4	37,688						
Oct.	109,584	20.2	22,136	55,250	34.5	19,061						
Nov.	25,712	14.8	3,805	4/ 5,849	30.0	4/ 1,755						
Total	244,880	17.9	43,803	220,130	30.3	66,769	87,142	15.7	13,657	61,813	20.5	12,656

Compiled from monthly tobacco warehouse sales reports, issued by State Departments of Agriculture, except data for Georgia and Florida which are from the Season Tobacco Market News Report of the Agricultural Marketing Service, issued September 13, 1941.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August sales in Georgia. 3/ August sales in Florida. 4/ Difference between season total and sum of reported sales in other months of season.

Commodity Credit Corporation
Activities Less Extensive in 1941

Reported Government purchases of the 1941 flue-cured crop through December 31, 1941, totaled about 121 million pounds and the sum disbursed was about 32 million dollars.

As of December 31, 1941 the balance of the 1940 flue-cured crop held by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the purchase and loan program was about 184 million pounds. Of this amount 102 million pounds were purchased at a cost of about 35 million dollars. The remaining 22 million pounds (packed weight) were held as collateral for loans of about 4 million dollars made to exporting companies.

All Commodity Credit Corporation holdings of the 1939 crop have been closed out and have been authorized for shipment.

About 2-Years' Supply of Foreign-Grown
Cigarette Leaf on Hand

Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette leaf in the United States on October 1, 1941 totaled more than 99 million pounds. At the rate of domestic consumption over the past few years, this amount is equivalent to a supply sufficient for about 2 years. Imports of cigarette leaf, largely from Greece and Turkey, totaled more than 52 million pounds during the year beginning July 1940. This amount is well in line with imports of cigarette leaf during recent years.

Table 2.- Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supply, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Total supply	Disappearance: year beginning July	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Average 1934-38	740.6	844.9	1,585.5	703.9	22.9
1938	785.7	954.5	1,740.2	793.9	22.2
1939	1,168.8	946.3	2,115.1	705.4	14.9
1940	758.8	1,409.7	2,168.3	573.4	16.4
1941 2/	3/ 650.8	1,592.9	2,243.5	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated December 1.

BURLEY TOBACCO, TYPE 31

Markets Characterized by Heavy Marketings, High Prices, Complete Market News Coverage

The burley market at Lexington, Kentucky, opened December 1, and all other markets for sale of the 1941 burley crop opened on December 2 and 3. Markets were closed for the holidays from December 19 to January 5. The longer holiday closing relieved the re-dryer facilities which had been taxed by the heavy volume of sales up to that time. Deliveries have continued exceedingly heavy and several markets have already closed. The season is expected to close by February 6. About 95 percent of the crop had been sold by January 30.

Prices received by growers up to January 30 averaged about 29.0 cents per pound compared with the 1940 season average of 16.2 cents. With the exception of the 1928 and 1936 crops when the season average prices were respectively 30.5 cents and 35.7 cents, prices being paid for the 1941 crop are the highest on record since 1919. Only a small percentage of the crop has been delivered to producer associations as all grades have sold well above the 1941 Government loan rates, which average about 20 cents per pound. The quality of the 1941 burley crop is such that domestic manufacturers have been heavy buyers at high prices.

Returns to Growers in 1941 at High Level

Burley growers will receive about 100 million dollars for their 1941 crop of 351,232,000 pounds, the crop indicated December 1. This compares with returns of about 61 million dollars received for the 1940 crop of about 376 million pounds. No other burley crops have approached the 100-million dollar mark except those of 1918 and 1919. In 1918, a crop of 312 million pounds sold at an average price of 32.6 cents, bringing returns to growers of 102 million dollars. For the 300-million-pound crop of 1919, a season average price of 33.2 cents was obtained, resulting in returns to growers in that year of 100 million dollars.

This is the first season that all of the 43 burley markets have been included in the Federal Inspection and Market News Service of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Only 16 markets were included in this service during the 1940 season. The extension of the grading service came about in part because of the necessity of placing tobacco under loan on a grade basis.

Table 3.- Season average prices per 100 pounds of Burley tobacco, by grades, on representative markets, 1940 and 1941 season to date

Type 31

United States standard grade 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change	United States standard grade 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Leaf:				Lugs:			
B1F	26.00	42.00	+ 61.5	C1L	32.00	43.00	+ 34.4
B1R	18.50	35.00	+ 89.2	C1F	31.00	43.00	+ 38.7
B2F	23.00	41.00	+ 78.3	C2L	30.00	43.00	+ 43.3
B2R	16.00	33.00	+106.2	C2F	28.50	42.00	+ 47.4
B3F	18.50	38.00	+105.4	C3L	29.00	42.00	+ 44.8
B3R	13.25	29.00	+118.9	C3F	26.00	41.00	+ 57.7
B3D	11.50	21.50	+ 87.0	C3R	20.50	40.00	+ 95.1
B4F	15.00	34.00	+126.7	C4L	26.50	41.00	+ 54.7
B4R	11.00	23.50	+113.6	C4F	23.00	40.00	+ 73.9
B4D	9.25	16.50	+ 78.4	C4R	17.50	37.00	+111.4
B5F	11.50	27.00	+134.8	C5L	22.00	37.00	+ 68.2
B5R	9.00	18.00	+100.0	C5F	17.00	36.00	+111.8
B5D	7.50	13.00	+ 73.3	C5R	13.25	31.00	+134.0
Tips:				Flyings:			
T3F	15.50	29.50	+ 90.3	X1L	31.00	42.00	+ 35.5
T3R	10.75	20.00	+ 86.0	X1F	30.00	42.00	+ 40.0
T3D	9.25	15.00	+ 62.2	X2L	29.00	42.00	+ 44.8
T4F	12.00	24.50	+104.2	X2F	28.50	42.00	+ 47.4
T4R	8.75	16.00	+ 82.9	X3L	27.00	41.00	+ 51.9
T4D	7.75	11.75	+ 51.6	X3F	26.00	41.00	+ 57.7
T5F	9.25	17.00	+ 83.8	X3R	22.00	39.00	+ 77.3
T5R	7.50	11.75	+ 56.7	X4L	23.50	38.00	+ 61.7
T5D	6.50	9.25	+ 42.3	X4F	22.00	38.00	+ 72.7
				X4R	17.50	35.00	+100.0
				X5L	18.50	31.00	+ 67.6
				X5F	16.50	31.00	+ 87.9
				X5R	12.75	27.50	+115.7

Compiled from Tobacco Market News Reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Key to standard grade marks for Burley tobacco:

Group	Quality	Color
A - Wrappers	1 - Choice	L - Buff or straw
B - Leaf	2 - Fine	F - Tan
T - Tips	3 - Good	R - Red
C - Lugs or cutters	4 - Fair	D - Dark Red
X - Flyings	5 - Low	G - Green

2/ Season through January 15, 1942.

Domestic Demand Increases

About three-fifths of the burley crop is normally used in the manufacture of cigarettes. Each month in 1941 showed a substantial gain in tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes over the corresponding month a year earlier. Increases ranged from 5.3 percent in June to 26.0 percent in September.

Production of plug tobacco, in which a considerable quantity of burley is used, also showed an increase during the 10 months January-October 1941 over the same period in 1940, 42,628,293 pounds compared with 41,135,119 pounds. Plug production, however, is still considerably less than in the 1930's, when it was around 50 million pounds. Production of twist has shown no significant change in recent months. An offsetting factor is a decrease in the production of smoking tobacco. The decrease July-October 1941 from the same months in 1940 was 7.4 percent. (Table 12.)

Stocks of burley tobacco as of October 1, 1941 totaled 798,100,000 pounds and production was estimated in December to be 351,200,000 pounds. The 1941 supply, although at a record level, is less than 1 percent above that of October 1, 1940. Domestic disappearance is expected to show a substantial increase over that of 1940, probably exceeding the 1941 burley crop.

Burley exports are only a very small part of the burley crop, seldom having exceeded 10 million pounds per year since 1923, when export data by types first became available.

Cooperative Holdings, 1940 Crop, Sold

The Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association has repaid the Commodity Credit Corporation loan on 26,234,704 pounds (23,377,777 pounds net packed weight) of the 1940 crop of burley tobacco. Domestic manufacturers purchased a large percentage of the entire holdings. Because the prices prevailing this season have been high compared with the 1941 Government loan rate Cooperative Associations have received only a small percentage of the 1941 burley crop.

1942 Acreage Allotments Same as 1941

The 1942 burley acreage allotment is 383,000 acres, the same as for 1941. With yields of recent years, a normal planting of this allotment will produce a crop near the level of expected disappearance.

Table 4.- Burley tobacco: Domestic supply, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance: year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average 1934-38	286.9	700.9	987.8	314.2	22.2
1938	339.4	660.7	1,000.1	316.0	19.0
1939	396.3	684.1	1,080.4	318.1	17.3
1940	376.0	762.3	1,138.3	340.2	16.2
1941 2/	3/ 351.2	798.1	1,149.3	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated December 1.

MARYLAND TOBACCO, TYPE 32

High Prices for 1940 Crop Bring Record Returns to Growers

Sales of the 1940 crop were completed with the closing of the auction markets on September 5 and the Baltimore market on December 22. The season average farm price of 33 cents per pound exceeded by 3 cents the previous record high in 1918. High prices prevailed both on the auction floors and at the Baltimore market.

The 1940 crop of 32,640,000 pounds brought Maryland tobacco growers total returns of $10,771,000. The 1940 crop was second in size to the 1939 crop of 32,800,000 pounds and the farm value compares with the previous record of 7,968,000 dollars in 1918.

About Three Fourths of 1940 Crop Sold Over Auction Floors

About 23,350,000 pounds of the 1940 crop were sold over auction floors at the six warehouses at La Plata, Waldorf, Upper Marlboro, and Hughesville. Auction markets opened April 22 and were closed for the season by September 5. This is the third successive season for auction sales of the Maryland crop. During the first year of operation less than one fourth of the crop was sold by the auction system; during the second year, about one half of the crop.

1941 Crop Smaller than those of 3 Previous Years

The December 1 estimate of the 1941 crop of Maryland tobacco is 29,822,000 pounds, 8.0 percent below the 1940 crop. Although the harvested acreage of 40,300 acres exceeded that of 1940 by 1,900 acres, the 1941 yield of 740 pounds per acre was considerably below that of most recent years. Excessive rains early in the season, which delayed plantings, are reported to have resulted in some loss of plant food, with resulting reduced yields.

Disappearance may Increase Despite Reduced Exports

Prospects are favorable for an increased demand for Maryland tobacco in 1942. The greater part of domestic use is in the manufacture of cigarettes, consumption of which continues to increase. The increased domestic use of Maryland tobacco may more than offset decreased exports. Exports in 1940 totaled 2,292,000 pounds (export weight). The year, 1940, is the last full year for which exports are available for publication. (Table 17.) Western continental European countries which have always been the largest importers of Maryland tobacco are now practically inaccessible.

1942 Goal 10 Percent Above 1941 Harvested Acreage

A 10-percent increase in the 1942 acreage of Maryland tobacco over the acreage harvested in 1941 has been recommended. The harvested acreage in 1941

was 40,300 acres and the 1942 recommendation is for 44,300 acres. If a yield equivalent to the average 1936-40 yield of 784 pounds is obtained, the recommended acreage would result in a crop of 34,731,000 pounds, compensating in part for the smaller 1941 crop. However, a yield of 740 pounds, as in 1941, would give a crop of about 32,782,000 pounds or nearly the same size as in 1940.

Table 5.- Maryland tobacco: Domestic supply, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/

Year	Production	Stocks, Jan.1: of following year	Total supply	Disappearance: following calendar year:	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average 1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	27.5	19.7
1938	29.2	37.7	66.9	30.6	18.5
1939	32.8	36.3	69.1	25.9	21.1
1940	32.8	43.2	75.8	2/ 28.8	33.0
1941 3/	4/ 29.8	2/ 47.0	2/ 76.8	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Preliminary.
4/ Indicated December 1.

FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCOS, TYPES 21-24 AND 35-37

Dark Types (1941 Crop) now Selling

Fire-cured markets for sale of the 1941 crop opened on the following dates: Type 21, December 8; type 22, January 5, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky and on January 6 and 7, respectively, at Springfield and Clarksville, Tennessee; type 23, January 6, at Murray, Mayfield, and Paducah; and type 24, December 1, at Madisonville.

Opening dates for dark air-cured markets were: Type 35, November 25 at Russellville, Kentucky; November 26 and 28, respectively, at Franklin, Kentucky and Westmoreland, Tennessee, and December 6 at Mayfield, Kentucky; type 36, November 27 at Owensboro, November 28 at Henderson, and December 1 at Madisonville; type 37, December 2 at Richmond, which is the only dark suncured tobacco market.

Several of the fire-cured markets discontinued sales on January 7 because of the weather. The volume of sales had been small as the cold weather prevented stripping, and also made delivery to markets difficult. 2/

Prices Up; Association Receipts Small

Dark tobaccos are selling at prices considerably higher than those received for the 1940 crop and in most instances above the loan rates for these types.

2/ Market details are published by the Agricultural Marketing Service in the Tobacco Market Review at the close of the selling season for each class of tobacco.

Table 6.- Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1940 and 1941 seasons to date

Type 21

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Wrappers:				Thin leaf- contd:			
A2F 45	23.50	33.00	+ 40.4	C4L 45	12.50	16.50	+ 32.0
A2D 45	26.00	35.00	+ 34.6	C4F 45	11.75	16.00	+ 36.2
A2D 45	20.50	23.50	+ 14.6	C4M 45	9.75	13.50	+ 38.5
				C4G 45	8.50	13.25	+ 55.9
Heavy leaf:				C5L 45	10.25	13.75	+ 34.1
B1F 45	19.50	26.00	+ 33.3	C5F 45	9.50	13.75	+ 44.7
B1D 45	21.50	26.00	+ 20.9	C5M 45	8.00	11.75	+ 46.9
B2F 45	16.50	22.00	+ 33.3	C5G 45	7.25	11.25	+ 55.2
B2D 45	16.00	23.00	+ 43.8				
B3F 45	13.75	19.00	+ 38.2	Lugs:			
B3D 45	14.25	20.00	+ 40.4	X1L	10.00	13.50	+ 35.0
B3M 45	12.50	17.00	+ 36.0	X1F	10.50	14.00	+ 33.3
B3G 45	13.00	17.00	+ 30.8	X1D	11.00	15.00	+ 36.4
B4F 45	12.25	16.00	+ 30.6	X2L	9.00	12.50	+ 38.9
B4D 45	12.75	17.50	+ 37.3	X2F	9.25	9.50	+ 2.7
B4M 45	11.00	15.00	+ 36.4	X2D	9.75	13.75	+ 41.0
B4G 45	11.00	15.00	+ 36.4	X3L	8.00	11.75	+ 46.9
B5F 45	10.50	14.25	+ 35.7	X3F	8.25	12.50	+ 51.5
B5D 45	11.00	15.50	+ 40.9	X3D	8.50	13.00	+ 52.9
B5M 45	9.50	13.75	+ 44.7	X3M	7.75	12.25	+ 58.1
B5G 45	9.50	13.50	+ 42.1	X3G	7.75	12.75	+ 64.5
				X4L	6.75	11.00	+ 63.0
Thin leaf:				X4F	7.00	11.50	+ 64.3
C1L 45	23.00	27.00	+ 17.4	X4D	7.25	11.75	+ 62.1
C1F 45	19.00	25.00	+ 31.6	X4M	6.50	11.25	+ 73.1
C2L 45	18.50	24.00	+ 29.7	X4G	6.00	13.00	+116.7
C2F 45	16.00	22.00	+ 37.5	X5L	5.70	9.75	+ 71.1
C3L 45	15.00	20.00	+ 33.3	X5F	5.70	10.50	+ 84.2
C3F 45	13.50	18.50	+ 37.0	X5D	6.00	10.75	+ 79.2
C3M 45	11.25	15.00	+ 33.3	X5M	4.80	9.75	+103.1
C3G 45	10.75	15.50	+ 44.2	X5G	4.60	9.75	+112.0

Continued -

Table 6 .- Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1940 and 1941 seasons to date -Contd.

Type 22

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Heavy leaf:				Lugs:			
B2F 45	18.00	22.50	+ 25.0	X1F	10.25	12.00	+ 17.1
B2D 45	20.00	24.50	+ 22.5	X2F	8.75	10.75	+ 22.9
B3F 45	15.25	19.75	+ 29.5	X2D	9.75	12.50	+ 28.2
B3D 45	18.00	22.50	+ 25.0	X3F	7.75	9.50	+ 22.6
B3G 45	14.25	19.50	+ 36.8	X3D	8.00	10.75	+ 34.4
B4F 45	12.00	15.50	+ 29.2	X3M	6.00	8.50	+ 41.7
B4D 45	13.50	18.50	+ 37.0	X3G	5.75	8.75	+ 52.2
B4G 45	10.25	15.00	+ 46.3	X4F	6.25	8.25	+ 32.0
B5F 45	9.50	13.00	+ 36.8	X4D	5.75	8.00	+ 39.1
B5G 45	7.75	11.25	+ 45.2	X4M	4.50	7.00	+ 55.6
				X4G	4.00	6.50	+ 62.5
Thin leaf:				X5F	4.25	6.00	+ 41.2
C2F 45	15.50	20.50	+ 32.3	X5D	4.00	6.25	+ 56.2
C3F 45	13.00	17.00	+ 30.8	X5G	2.75	5.50	+100.0
C3D 45	12.75	15.50	+ 21.6				
C3G 45	10.50	14.25	+ 35.7				
C4F 45	10.00	13.75	+ 37.5				
C4M 45	8.50	11.50	+ 35.3				
C4G 45	7.75	10.25	+ 32.3				
C5F 45	8.25	10.50	+ 27.3				
C5G 45	5.75	8.75	+ 52.2				

Type 23

Heavy leaf:				Lugs:			
B2F 45	15.50	19.25	+ 24.2	X2F	7.00	8.25	+ 17.9
B2D 45	17.25	21.50	+ 24.6	X2D	7.00	9.50	+ 35.7
B3F 45	13.50	15.75	+ 16.7	X3F	6.00	9.75	+ 62.5
B3D 45	15.50	19.25	+ 24.2	X3D	6.00	7.50	+ 25.0
B3M 45	10.00	14.50	+ 45.0	X3M	5.00	6.25	+ 25.0
B3G 45	10.25	14.25	+ 39.0	X3G	4.00	5.50	+ 37.5
B4F 45	9.50	12.25	+ 28.9	X4F	5.00	6.25	+ 25.0
B4D 45	10.75	14.25	+ 32.6	X4D	4.50	5.50	+ 22.2
B4M 45	7.50	10.00	+ 33.3	X4M	4.00	5.25	+ 31.2
B4G 45	7.00	10.00	+ 42.9	X4G	3.00	5.00	+ 66.7
				X5F	4.00	5.50	+ 37.5
Thin leaf:				X5D	3.10	5.25	+ 69.4
C3F 45	11.50	13.25	+ 15.2	X5M	3.00	5.00	+ 66.7
C4F 45	8.50	10.00	+ 17.6	X5G	2.40	5.00	+108.3
C4M 45	7.00	9.25	+ 32.1				

Compiled from Tobacco Market News Reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Key to standard grade marks for fire-cured tobacco:

Groups	Qualities	Colors	Lengths
A - Wrappers	1 - Choice	L - Light	43 - Under 16"
B - Heavy leaf	2 - Fine	F - Brown	44 - 16" to 20"
C - Thin leaf	3 - Good	D - Dark	45 - 20" to 24"
X - Lugs	4 - Fair	M - Mixed	46 - 24" to 28"
	5 - Low	G - Green	

2/ Type 21: Season through January 15, 1942.
Type 22: Week ending January 8, 1942.
Type 23: Week ending January 9, 1942.

Table 7.- Season average prices per 100 pounds of dark air-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets 1940 and 1941 season to date

Type 35

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1940	Crop of - 1941 2/	Change
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Heavy leaf:				Thin leaf- contd:			
B3R 45	14.50	17.25	+ 19.0	C4G 45	6.50	8.75	+ 34.6
B3D 45	13.25	14.75	+ 11.3	C5F 45	6.75	8.75	+ 29.6
B3M 45	10.75	12.50	+ 16.3	C5R 45	7.25	8.75	+ 20.7
B3G 45	10.50	13.00	+ 23.8	C5M 45	5.50	7.50	+ 36.4
B4F 45	10.75	14.00	+ 30.2	C5G 45	4.50	6.75	+ 50.0
B4R 45	11.50	14.25	+ 23.9				
B4D 45	10.00	12.75	+ 27.5	Lugs:			
B4M 45	8.50	10.50	+ 23.5	X3F	6.00	7.50	+ 25.0
B4G 45	7.75	10.25	+ 32.3	X3R	6.25	7.75	+ 24.0
B5R 45	9.00	10.75	+ 19.4	X3M	4.00	6.50	+ 62.5
B5D 45	7.00	9.00	+ 28.6	X3G	4.00	6.25	+ 56.2
B5G 45	5.50	7.75	+ 40.9	X4F	4.25	6.00	+ 41.2
				X4R	4.25	5.75	+ 35.3
Thin leaf:				X4M	3.25	5.50	+ 69.2
C3F 45	12.50	14.25	+ 14.0	X4G	3.00	5.25	+ 75.0
C3R 45	12.75	14.50	+ 13.7	X5F	3.50	5.50	+ 57.1
C4F 45	9.75	11.75	+ 20.5	X5R	3.50	5.00	+ 42.9
C4R 45	10.00	12.00	+ 20.0	X5M	3.00	4.75	+ 58.3
C4M 45	7.25	9.50	+ 31.0	X5G	2.75	4.50	+ 63.6

Type 36

Heavy leaf:				Thin leaf- contd:			
B2F 45	18.50	22.00	+ 18.9	C4R 45	11.00	14.25	+ 29.5
B2R 45	17.25	22.00	+ 27.5	C4M 45	8.75	12.50	+ 42.9
B3F 45	16.00	19.75	+ 23.4	C4G 45	8.00	11.25	+ 40.6
B3R 45	15.50	20.00	+ 29.0	C5F 45	7.75	10.50	+ 35.5
B3D 45	15.00	18.00	+ 20.0	C5R 45	7.50	10.00	+ 33.3
B3M 45	12.75	16.00	+ 25.5	C5G 45	5.25	7.50	+ 42.9
B3G 45	13.00	16.00	+ 23.1	X1F	10.25	12.25	+ 19.5
B4F 45	12.25	15.50	+ 26.5	X1R	10.75	13.50	+ 25.6
B4R 45	12.75	16.25	+ 27.5	X2F	8.50	10.75	+ 26.5
B4D 45	12.00	15.75	+ 31.2	X2R	8.75	11.75	+ 34.3
B4M 45	10.00	13.75	+ 37.5	X3F	7.00	9.25	+ 32.1
B4G 45	9.75	13.50	+ 38.5	X3R	7.00	9.75	+ 39.3
B5F 45	8.25	11.00	+ 33.3	X3M	4.75	8.00	+ 68.4
B5R 45	8.25	12.00	+ 45.5	X3G	5.00	8.25	+ 65.0
B5D 45	8.00	10.75	+ 34.4	X4F	5.25	7.75	+ 47.6
B5G 45	6.25	9.00	+ 44.0	X4D	4.75	7.25	+ 52.6
				X4M	3.50	6.25	+ 78.6
Thin leaf:				X4G	3.25	5.75	+ 76.9
C3F 45	14.50	17.75	+ 22.4	X5F	4.25	5.50	+ 29.4
C3R 45	14.00	17.00	+ 21.4	X5D	3.25	5.00	+ 53.8
C4F 45	11.25	14.50	+ 28.9	X5G	2.50	4.75	+ 90.0

Compiled from Tobacco Market News Reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Key to standard grade marks for dark air-cured tobacco:

Group	Quality	Color	Length
B - Heavy leaf	1 - Choice	L - Light	46 - Over 24"
T - Tips	2 - Fine	F - Brown	45 - 20" to 24"
C - Thin leaf	3 - Good	R - Red	44 - 16" to 20"
X - Lugs	4 - Fair	D - Dark	
N - Nondescript	5 - Low	M - Mixed	
		G - Green	

2/ Type 35: Season through Jan. 6, 1942.
Type 36: Season through Jan. 6, 1942

By the end of January about two thirds of the Virginia fire-cured crop (type 21), estimated December 1, at 12,880,000 pounds, had been sold, the price averaging about 15 cents per pound compared with an average of 9.3 cents for the 1940 crop. More than 6 million pounds of the 1941 crop (62,543,000 pounds) of Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured tobacco (types 22 and 23) have been sold so far this season at a price of about 13.5 cents a pound. The season average farm price received for the 1940 crop of types 22 and 23 were 10.1 cents and 8.3 cents, respectively. Sales of Northern fire-cured type 24 for the season through January 27 totaled about 84,000 pounds, or about one-fourth of the 1941 crop of 360,000 pounds. Prices have averaged about 9.5 cents per pound. This compares with the 1940 season average price for type 24 of 7.1 cents.

Association receipts of dark tobaccos to date this season have been small as market prices have been well above the loan rates of the Commodity Credit Corporation to producers through cooperative associations or other agencies. The approximate average loan rates for fire-cured types are: Type 21, 10.9 cents; type 22, 10.4 cents; type 23, 7.8 cents; and type 24, 8.3 cents.

Of the dark air-cured types nearly three-fourths of the One Sucker crop of 18,100,000 pounds has been sold at a price averaging about 11.5 cents. The season average price received for the 1940 crop of One Sucker was 7.5 cents and the average loan rate for the type is 7.4 cents.

Since the opening of the markets in November about 90 percent of the 1941 crop of 13,650,000 pounds of Green River has been sold. Prices have averaged about 11.7 cents compared with the season average price of 7.6 cents for the 1940 crop and a loan rate of 8.1 cents.

During December, about one fifth of the 1941 Virginia sun-cured tobacco crop of 2,400,000 pounds was sold at an average price of 18.5 cents. This is the highest December price recorded since monthly warehouse sales data have been available, and compares with the 1940 season average price 9.3 cents. The loan rate for this type is approximately 10.3 cents.

Commodity Credit Corporation Continues Loan and Purchase Program

Through December 31, the Commodity Credit Corporation had financed the purchase of 1,052,000 pounds of the 1941 crop of dark tobaccos.

As of the same date the Corporation was holding 36,653,000 pounds (packed weight) of dark tobaccos of the 1940 crop. Of this quantity about 546,000 pounds were acquired through direct purchase and the remainder (36,107,000 pounds) was held as collateral on loans to producer associations and dealers.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of 255,000 pounds of the 1939 dark crop have been liquidated. The Corporation, however, is holding under loan 4,713,000 pounds (net packed weight) of association tobacco from the 1939 crop.

In addition to the regular purchase and loan program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, purchases from dealers' stocks of a maximum of 500,000

pounds of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco of the 1939 crop have been authorized on a cost basis under the program. The quantity purchased must be packed to meet the requirements of British manufacturers.

Stocks of Dark Tobaccos Up;
Disappearance Decreases

Stocks of all dark types of tobacco held in the United States as of October 1, 1941 were more than 50 million pounds above those held on the same date in 1940. (Table 8.) Fire-cured stocks October 1, 1941 totaled 183,900,000 pounds, an increase of 42,300,000 pounds over a year earlier; dark air-cured stocks reported totaled 74,400,000 pounds, an increase of 8,800,000 pounds over the previous year. Fire-cured stocks are the highest since 1936, when they totaled 207,966,000 pounds; dark air-cured stocks are higher than in any year since 1933, when they totaled 78,835,000 pounds.

Practical cessation of exports to continental Europe and reduced exports of Green River to the United Kingdom are almost entirely responsible for the sharp decrease in disappearance of all dark tobaccos in 1940.

1942 Acreage Allotments
Same as Those for 1941

The dark tobacco acreage allotments are the same for 1942 as they were in 1941. The 1942 allotment for fire-cured is 84,800 acres, and for dark air-cured is 39,100 acres. Harvested acreage of dark types in 1941 was slightly below the acreage allotments.

Consumption of Chewing Tobacco
and Snuff Up Somewhat

Chewing tobacco (plug and twist) and snuff are the principal products manufactured from dark tobaccos. The dark air-cured types are used principally in the manufacture of chewing tobacco (plug and twist). Excepting February and May, each month (January-October) in 1941 showed an increased production of plug tobacco over the same month in 1940. For the 4 months July-October 1941, the production totaled 18,009,000 pounds, an increase of 5.4 percent over the same months in 1940. Production of twist also showed a small increase in these months in 1941 over 1940- a total of 2,001,000 pounds, 0.5 percent more than the 1940 production of 1,991,000 pounds.

Tax-paid withdrawals of snuff, the principal product made from the fire-cured types, also showed a moderate increase. During the last 6 months of 1941 tax-paid withdrawals of snuff totaled 19,799,000 pounds, 6.7 percent over withdrawals for the same months in 1940. According to trade reports, increased employment in industries where smoking is inconvenient or constitutes a fire hazard is in large part responsible for the increase in consumption of chewing tobaccos and snuff.

Diversion Program Announced

On December 11, 1941 the Department of Agriculture announced a program for the diversion, not to exceed 12 million pounds, of dark tobaccos. The

Table 8.- Dark tobaccos: Domestic supply, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/

TOTAL ALL DARK TOBACCOS

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
Fire-cured, types 21-24, and dark air-cured, types 35-37	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average 1934-38	145.2	257.0	402.2	161.4	10.0
1938	113.8	228.7	342.5	150.2	8.1
1939	140.8	192.3	333.1	125.9	9.5
1940	146.3	207.2	353.5	95.2	9.0
1941 2/	3/ 110.0	258.3	368.3	---	---
FIRE-CURED					
Total, types 21-24					
Average 1934-38	110.0	194.2	304.2	122.7	10.2
1938	81.0	168.3	249.3	113.1	8.2
1939	97.2	136.2	233.4	91.8	10.5
1940	103.8	141.6	245.4	61.5	9.5
1941 2/	3/ 75.8	183.9	259.7	---	---
DARK AIR-CURED					
Total, types 35-37					
Average 1934-38	35.2	62.8	98.0	38.7	9.4
1938	32.8	60.4	93.2	37.1	8.0
1939	43.6	56.1	99.7	34.1	7.3
1940	42.5	65.6	108.1	33.7	7.7
1941 2/	3/ 34.2	74.4	108.6	---	---
One Sucker, type 35					
Average 1934-38	16.6	30.8	47.4	17.8	8.9
1938	15.8	33.6	49.4	20.5	5.9
1939	22.3	28.9	51.2	19.3	6.5
1940	21.9	31.9	53.8	18.1	7.5
1941 2/	3/ 18.1	35.7	53.8	---	---
Green River, type 36					
Average 1934-38	15.9	29.3	45.2	18.3	9.7
1938	14.8	23.6	38.4	14.2	9.6
1939	18.0	24.2	42.2	12.1	7.4
1940	17.5	30.1	47.6	12.6	7.6
1941 2/	3/ 13.7	35.0	48.7	---	---
Va. sun-cured, type 37:					
Average 1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6	11.5
1938	2.2	3.2	5.4	2.4	12.7
1939	3.3	3.0	6.3	2.7	12.2
1940	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.0	9.3
1941 2/	3/ 2.4	3.7	6.1	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated Dec. 1.

program is designed to encourage domestic use of these tobaccos, especially the lower grades. The Surplus Marketing Administration will subsidize tobaccos of dark types (types 22, 23, 24, 35 and 36) of the 1941 crop diverted to approved byproduct uses by tobacco cooperative marketing associations. Agencies cooperating must have advanced to growers not less 5 cents per pound on types 22, 23, 24 and 36 and not less than 4 cents per pound on type 35. This program will reduce the supply of dark tobaccos going into normal channels to the extent that this program is effective. Stocks are larger than they would have been had not war conditions reduced exports.

Various programs designed to reduce the surplus of dark tobaccos were in effect from 1934 to 1939. (See The Tobacco Situation, TS-15, July 1940, p. 31.)

CIGAR TOBACCOS, TYPES 41-62

Crop (1941) Slightly Smaller Than in 1940

The 1941 crop of 133,280,000 pounds of all classes of cigar leaf is 4 percent less than the crop of 144,313,000 pounds grown in 1940. The decrease occurred in the binder group, where yields in the Wisconsin areas (types 54 and 55) were below those obtained in 1940.

Stocks as of October 1, 1941 were for filler, 158,700,000 pounds; binder, 135 million pounds; wrapper, 11,700,000 pounds, or a total of 305,400,000 pounds. Stocks, together with the 1941 crop, result in a total supply of 443,700,000 pounds of cigar leaf. This supply figure compares with 443,100,000 pounds in the previous year.

The 1940 crop of cigar leaf brought returns to growers of $25,090,000. Early indications are that prices being received for the 1941 crop are a little above those received for the 1940 crop. Although the 1941 crop is smaller than that of 1940, the slightly higher prices may bring cigar leaf growers returns somewhat above the returns for the 1940 crop.

Acreage Allotments for 1942 Same as for 1941

The 1942 acreage allotments for cigar filler and binder tobacco of 92,500 acres are the same as for 1941. Growers of binder types under-planted their allotments in 1941 by about 9 percent. Acreage for cigar wrapper is the same as that harvested in 1941.

Domestic Demand for Cigars and Scrap Chewing Continues to Increase

Significant gains in consumption of all classes of cigars are indicated by increases in tax-paid withdrawals. (Table 9.) Total tax-paid withdrawals reached 5,959,846,000 cigars during the calendar year 1941. This is the highest since 1930, when consumption totaled 6,197,373,000 cigars. Increased consumption of all classes of cigars during 1941 is largely attributable to higher consumer incomes. Cigar leaf has never been important in the export trade, averaging only about 1.5 million pounds in the past several years.

Table 9.- Tax-paid withdrawals of cigars, by classes, in the United States, 1929-41

Calendar year	Class and price at which intended to retail					
	A 5 cents and less	B 5.1-8 cents	C 8.1-15 cents	D 15.1-20 cents	E 20.1 cents and over	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1929	3,859,353	582,004	2,235,690	145,207	27,158	6,849,412
1930	3,861,105	394,622	1,799,261	121,050	21,339	6,197,377
1931	3,985,690	172,942	1,367,960	86,155	13,009	5,625,756
1932	3,734,501	52,913	842,140	56,143	5,298	4,690,995
1933	3,932,127	34,175	573,712	46,127	5,370	4,591,511
1934	4,196,579	60,387	566,404	40,652	4,031	4,868,053
1935	4,434,012	67,647	486,546	38,545	4,588	5,031,338
1936	4,749,549	54,586	544,387	40,784	4,694	5,394,000
1937	4,867,289	50,722	563,431	41,575	5,065	5,534,082
1938	4,730,124	51,855	502,961	36,685	4,094	5,325,719
1939	4,842,744	42,785	483,918	35,940	4,580	5,509,967
1940	4,990,666	42,141	493,327	37,005	4,444	5,567,583
1941	5,326,220	45,471	541,469	41,883	4,803	5,959,846

Compiled from tax-paid withdrawals in the United States (including tax-paid withdrawals of products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico), reported in monthly statements of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Consumption of scrap chewing tobacco, manufactured entirely from cigar leaf, has shown a substantial increase during the first 10 months in 1941 over the corresponding figure for 1940 - 37,473,000 pounds compared with 35,910,000 pounds, or an increase of 4.4 percent.

Stocks of Foreign-Grown Cigar Leaf High

Stocks of all foreign-grown cigar leaf held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States October 1, 1941 totaled 19,227,000 pounds. This is the highest stocks figure reported since data on foreign-grown cigar leaf have been kept. Stocks of Cuban and Sumatra leaf on October 1, 1941 were the highest on that date since they were first reported separately - 9,798,000 pounds and 8,000,000 pounds, respectively. However, a portion of the Sumatra leaf is unsuitable for use in the United States and is being held for possible shipment to Europe and other areas. Stocks of Philippine leaf as of October 1, 1941 totaled 4,221,000 pounds, a total exceeded only in 1940 when stocks reached 6,054,000 pounds. (Table 16.)

Table 10.- Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/

Type and year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Total filler, types 41-45 -					
Average 1934-38	44.6	159.9	204.5	50.0	10.4
1938	45.6	149.4	195.0	53.1	12.3
1939	62.7	141.9	204.6	53.6	11.7
1940	63.3	151.0	219.3	60.6	12.0
1941 3/	4/ 68.2	158.7	226.9	---	---
Pennsylvania seedleaf, type 41 -					
Average 1934-38	28.7	100.4	129.1	30.0	11.2
1938	31.8	99.7	131.5	34.1	13.6
1939	44.9	97.4	142.3	36.2	12.9
1940	50.1	106.1	156.2	41.9	13.3
1941 3/	4/ 52.0	114.3	166.3	---	---
Miami Valley, types 42-44 -					
Average 1934-38	14.8	57.8	72.6	19.1	17.3
1938	12.3	48.0	60.3	18.3	15.0
1939	16.5	42.0	58.5	15.9	8.4
1940	16.4	42.6	59.0	16.3	7.7
1941 3/	4/ 15.3	42.7	58.0	---	---
Georgia-Florida sun-grown, type 45 -					
Average 1934-38	1.1	1.7	2.8	.9	13.2
1938	1.5	1.7	3.2	.7	13.5
1939	1.3	2.5	3.8	1.5	13.3
1940	1.8	2.3	4.1	2.4	14.9
1941 3/	4/ .9	1.7	2.6	---	---

Continued-

Table 10.- Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/ -Continued

Type and year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1, 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Total binder, types 51-55 -					
Average 1934-38	41.4	165.1	206.5	60.0	12.5
1938	53.0	138.0	191.0	74.4	9.6
1939	61.6	116.6	178.2	43.3	16.7
1940	66.5	134.9	201.4	66.4	14.6
1941 3/	4/ 60.3	135.0	195.3	---	---
Connecticut Valley broadleaf, type 51 -					
Average 1934-38	11.1	35.5	46.6	13.5	17.3
1938 5/	9.1	34.8	43.9	16.0	15.0
1939	12.8	27.9	40.7	13.2	22.0
1940	12.3	27.5	39.8	16.5	21.0
1941 3/	4/ 13.3	23.3	36.6	---	---
Connecticut Valley Havana seed, type 52-					
Average 1934-38	8.0	28.8	36.8	11.0	16.5
1938 5/	8.4	25.9	34.3	11.4	15.0
1939	13.6	22.9	36.5	11.9	24.0
1940	14.1	24.6	38.7	13.2	21.7
1941 3/	4/ 14.2	25.5	39.7	---	---
New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed, type 53 -					
Average 1934-38	1.1	2.3	3.4	1.2	10.0
1938	2.0	2.1	4.1	1.3	11.0
1939	2.1	2.8	4.9	1.7	10.9
1940	2.0	3.2	5.2	2.1	12.0
1941 3/	4/ 2.1	3.1	5.2	---	---
Southern Wisconsin, type 54 -					
Average 1934-38	12.3	62.5	74.8	21.6	7.6
1938	20.1	45.5	65.6	31.3	7.0
1939	18.7	34.3	53.0	9.4	10.8
1940	20.4	43.6	64.0	24.6	8.5
1941 3/	4/ 15.4	39.4	54.8	---	---
Northern Wisconsin, type 55 -					
Average 1934-38	8.9	36.0	44.9	12.7	9.6
1938	13.4	29.7	43.1	14.4	8.2
1939	14.4	28.7	43.1	7.1	13.8
1940	17.7	36.0	53.7	10.0	11.7
1941 3/	4/ 15.3	43.7	59.0	---	---

Continued-

Table 10.- Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-41 1/ -Continued

Type and year	Production	Stocks: Oct. 1: 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Total wrapper, types 61-62 -					
Average 1934-38	8.4	10.7	19.1	8.9	78.3
1938	9.0	9.2	18.2	7.4	64.9
1939	11.4	10.8	22.2	9.5	67.7
1940	9.5	12.9	22.4	10.7	75.8
1941 3/	4/ 9.8	11.7	21.5	---	---
Connecticut Valley shade-grown, type 61-					
Average 1934-38	5.9	7.8	13.7	6.3	82.2
1938 5/	5.4	6.5	11.9	4.2	60.0
1939	8.6	7.7	16.3	6.5	66.0
1940	5.5	9.8	15.3	7.4	80.0
1941 3/	4/ 6.1	7.9	14.0	---	---
Georgia-Florida shade-grown, type 62 -					
Average 1934-38	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.6	66.9
1938	3.6	2.7	6.3	3.2	71.5
1939	2.8	3.1	5.9	2.8	73.0
1940	4.0	3.1	7.1	3.3	70.0
1941 3/	4/ 3.7	3.8	7.5	---	---

1/ Farm-sales weight. Rounded type figures do not check, in all cases, to those previously published because of rounding to add to the total for the class. In no case is the difference more than one point.

2/ Stocks held on farms not included; stocks for types 45 and 62 are as of July 1.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Indicated December 1.

5/ Production includes loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood, estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52: 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds. These losses are included also in the 1934-38 average.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON TOBACCO PRODUCTION

In view of the war situation and the accompanying price controls and priorities, prospective supplies and prices of those items used in tobacco production become of considerable interest. Tobacco is grown commercially in a large number of States and under widely different conditions - both physical and economic. At best, therefore, this discussion of the outlook for labor, fertilizer, and other production materials can indicate only general tendencies which may be felt in the course of the crop year.

The labor situation this year is much less favorable than normal. Many people in tobacco producing areas have accepted nonfarm employment at wage rates significantly higher than the level of farm wages. Large numbers of young men in tobacco-producing areas also have joined the armed forces. Farm wage rates have already advanced sharply and wage rates this season will average considerably higher than last season. Many farmers normally rely upon their family labor force to supply most of their needs, but the tighter labor situation this year will affect supplies of both family labor and hired labor. The situation may be even more acute in those areas where increased production is desired this season.

The outlook for fertilizer supplies and prices touches an even larger proportion of tobacco producers than the hired labor situation since practically all tobacco farmers make fairly heavy applications of fertilizer. The outlook is for higher fertilizer prices this season than last. This results in part from the fact that the shortage of coastwise shipping has necessitated increased shipments by railroads, which have higher freight rates than water carriers. The war also increases the military requirements of certain fertilizer materials, especially nitrates and elemental phosphorus. It is generally felt that the supplies of fertilizer will be adequate this season, the greatest strain perhaps coming on the transportation system in getting the fertilizer properly distributed. Because of the shipping situation, dealers and farmers are being advised to shift to high analysis fertilizers containing a minimum of filler and to spread deliveries over a longer period of time in order to relieve the storage problem at the mixing plants and the railroad shipping situation. Because of the higher fertilizer prices and possible difficulties in obtaining adequate fertilizer supplies, farmers should plan to make the maximum use of manure, winter legumes, and other fertilizer materials to which they have access.

Since tight situations are also developing in the cloth, bag, and cordage industries, farmers are being advised to preserve tobacco cloth, fertilizer bags, and cord so they can continue to be used. Tight situations may also occur with respect to insecticides and other supplies used in the production and marketing of the tobacco crop which is soon to be planted. Consequently steps are being taken by the Federal Government to assist in the mitigation of all such difficulties as they arise.

GENERAL STATISTICAL DATA

Table 11.- Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States, July-June 1939 and 1940, and July-December 1940 and 1941 1/

Products	Year beginning July			July-Dec.		
	1939	1940	Change	1940	1941	Change
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
Small cigarettes	177,684	189,747	+ 6.8	91,254	107,918	+ 18.3
Large cigarettes	3	2	2/-34.0	1	1	2/+29.1
Large cigars	5,515	5,708	+ 3.5	2,967	3,219	+ 8.5
Small cigars	130	152	+ 16.9	76	70	- 7.9
Snuff 3/	37,770	38,332	+ 1.5	18,551	19,799	+ 6.7
Manufactured tobacco 3/	302,073	305,083	+ 1.0	156,432	150,075	- 4.1

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals include products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico. 2/ Based on actual, not rounded, figures. 3/ Thousand pounds.

Table 12.- Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States, July-June 1939 and 1940, and July-October 1940 and 1941

Manufactured tobacco	Year beginning July			July-Oct.		
	1939	1940	Change	1940	1941	Change
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
Smoking	201,791	205,264	+ 1.7	74,122	68,648	- 7.4
Plug	49,951	49,328	- 1.2	17,036	18,009	+ 5.4
Twist	5,640	5,613	- 0.5	1,991	2,001	+ 0.5
Fine-cut	4,425	4,973	+ 12.4	1,730	1,897	+ 9.7
Scrap chewing	41,979	43,326	+ 3.2	15,325	15,925	+ 3.9

Table 13.- Exports of tobacco from the United States by types, export weight, 1939 and 1940, and October-September 1940 and 1941

Type	Year beginning Oct.		Oct.-Sept. 1/		
	1939	1940	1940	1941	Change
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Flue-cured 2/	252,208	135,517	28,177	63,774	+ 126.3
Burley	10,086	4,840			
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	30,101	12,647			
Va. fire-cured	3,924	3,240			
Maryland 3/	6,332	2,292	1,312	1,557	+ 18.7
One Sucker	2,102	1,127			
Green River	569	432			
Cigar leaf	567	1,795			
Black fat and Dark African	5,532	3,681			
Perique	51	17			
Stems	20,178	12,426			
Trimmings and scrap	728	419			

1/ Export data for September 1941 are the last available for publication for the duration of hostilities. Therefore, data shown in the first two columns of this table for the year ending September are the last which will be published for these types. 2/ Year beginning July; and July-September 1940 and 1941. 3/ Year beginning January 1939 and 1940; and January-September 1940 and 1941.

Table 14.- Acreage and production of tobacco in the United States, by types, 1940 and 1941

Type	Acreage			Production		
	1940 1/	1941 2/	Change	1940 1/	1941 2/	Change
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per-cent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per-cent
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	739.0	731.9	- 1.0	756.6	650.6	-14.0
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	268.0	274.0	+ 2.2	247.6	228.2	- 7.8
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	245.0	245.0	0.0	274.4	240.1	-12.5
South Carolina, type 13	141.0	136.0	- 3.5	146.3	120.0	-18.0
Georgia and Florida, type 14	85.0	76.9	- 9.5	88.3	62.3	-29.4
Total fire-cured, types 21-24	117.5	83.8	-28.7	103.8	75.8	-27.0
Virginia, type 21	22.4	16.1	-28.1	18.7	12.9	-31.0
Ky. and Tenn., type 22	65.0	45.7	-29.7	58.5	43.0	-26.5
Ky. and Tenn., type 23	29.6	21.6	-27.0	26.2	19.5	-25.6
Henderson, type 24	.5	.4	-20.0	.4	.4	0.0
Burley, type 31	360.8	357.4	- .9	376.0	351.2	- 6.6
Maryland, type 32	38.4	40.3	+ 4.9	32.6	29.8	- 8.6
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	47.7	35.8	-24.9	42.5	34.2	-19.5
One Sucker, type 35	24.1	18.8	-22.0	21.9	18.1	-17.4
Green River, type 36	20.0	14.0	-30.0	17.5	13.7	-21.7
Va. sun-cured, type 37	3.6	3.0	-16.7	3.1	2.4	-22.6
Total cigar filler, types 41-45	51.0	49.7	- 2.5	68.3	68.2	- .1
Pa. Seedleaf, type 41	33.4	35.4	+ 6.0	50.1	52.0	+ 3.8
Miami Valley, types 42-44	16.2	13.3	-17.9	16.4	15.3	- 6.7
Ga. and Fla. sun-grown, type 45	1.4	1.0	-28.6	1.8	.9	-50.0
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	43.2	40.8	- 5.6	66.5	60.3	- 9.3
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51	8.0	8.3	+ 3.8	12.3	13.3	+ 8.1
Conn. Valley Havanna Seed, type 52	8.2	8.1	- 1.2	14.1	14.2	+ .7
N.Y. and Pa. Havanna Seed, type 53	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	2.1	+ 5.0
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	13.6	11.0	-19.1	20.4	15.4	-24.5
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	11.9	11.9	0.0	17.7	15.3	-13.6
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	10.3	10.8	+ 4.9	9.5	9.8	+ 3.2
Conn. Valley Shadegrown, type 61	6.4	6.8	+ 6.2	5.5	6.1	+10.9
Ga. and Fla. Shadegrown, type 62	3.9	4.0	+ 2.6	4.0	3.7	- 7.5
Total, all types	1,407.9	1,350.5	- 4.1	1,455.8	1,279.9	-12.1

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Acreage harvested and production indicated Dec. 1.

Table 15.- Tobacco: Average yield per acre, by types, in the United States, 1920-41

Year	Flue-cured, types 11-14	Burley, type 31	Maryland, type 32	Fire-cured				Dark air-cured			Cigar leaf, types 41-65
				Type 21	Type 22	Type 23	Type 24	Type 35	Type 36	Type 37	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Av. 1920-24	639	824	783	731	781	805	855	826	856	726	1,175
1920	678	769	875	780	766	780	820	819	796	755	1,250
1921	587	754	715	611	795	828	855	843	881	579	1,277
1922	630	857	770	811	763	810	893	859	893	770	1,115
1923	722	872	792	795	735	810	880	827	880	775	1,182
1924	580	849	765	660	798	795	825	782	830	750	1,048
Av. 1925-29	698	798	778	761	784	780	783	808	778	764	1,192
1925	689	806	823	751	767	776	775	806	850	795	1,270
1926	699	832	840	793	810	799	796	905	851	802	1,173
1927	750	781	818	800	749	748	646	722	649	321	1,152
1928	660	816	660	703	753	739	750	760	700	692	1,182
1929	691	807	750	760	842	840	850	849	840	810	1,182
Av. 1930-34	731	782	677	720	812	759	787	811	824	660	1,139
1930	756	740	560	615	757	700	745	784	785	585	1,170
1931	684	845	730	765	812	804	800	796	880	650	1,228
1932	605	740	775	640	794	779	775	801	825	545	1,139
1933	797	753	600	760	801	657	740	783	740	720	1,120
1934	814	831	720	820	895	856	875	893	890	800	1,289
Av. 1935-39	874	838	769	810	806	796	829	834	838	844	1,276
1935	928	792	775	870	821	795	840	835	845	900	1,295
1936	790	727	820	770	805	761	730	730	700	780	1,337
1937	875	907	650	790	846	817	850	908	900	785	1,223
1938	861	833	780	710	709	784	875	785	870	780	1,177
1939	916	930	820	910	851	824	850	911	875	975	1,347
1940	1,024	1,042	850	835	900	884	850	907	875	875	1,381
1941 1/	889	983	740	800	941	904	900	963	975	800	1,365

Compiled, 1920-34, from First Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, Statistical Bulletin No. 58; 1935-38, Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, 1940; 1939, Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics 1941; 1940 and 1941, General Crop Report of the Agricultural Marketing Service, December 1941.

1/ Indicated December 1.

Table 16.- Stocks of foreign-grown cigar, cigarette and smoking tobacco, by types as reported combining unstemmed and stemmed, owned by dealers and manufacturers in the United States, quarterly, 1938-41

Year and type	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Total foreign-grown cigar leaf, type 80:				
1938	9,740	9,947	10,235	10,509
1939	10,418	10,571	11,350	12,577
1940	14,637	16,252	17,194	15,942
1941	15,876	17,241	19,850	19,207
Cuba (Havana), type 81:				
1938	6,248	6,266	6,647	6,772
1939	5,907	6,289	6,418	6,633
1940	6,495	6,810	6,942	7,156
1941	7,139	8,140	9,215	9,798
Sumatra and Java, type 82:				
1938	1,671	1,404	1,672	2,077
1939	2,247	1,879	2,494	3,021
1940	2,170	1,720	3,016	2,659
1941	2,435	3,362	5,313	5,035
Philippine Islands (Manila), type 83:				
1938	1,807	2,263	1,898	1,646
1939	2,181	2,245	2,280	2,913
1940	5,969	7,654	7,164	6,054
1941	6,197	5,712	5,199	4,221
Other foreign-grown cigar leaf, type 84:				
1938	14	14	18	14
1939	3	158	158	10
1940	3	68	72	73
1941	105	27	123	153
Total foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco, type 90:				
1938	70,366	92,396	82,603	70,228
1939	86,239	108,128	101,530	92,655
1940	116,574	118,528	112,420	106,257
1941	101,733	98,583	108,802	99,487

Compiled from quarterly stocks reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.- United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938-39 and through March 1941 1/

FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

Importing country	1938	1939	1940 2/	1941 2/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
United Kingdom	228,310	97,226	37,550	
China 3/	53,854	58,921	21,451	
Australia	20,805	20,748	3,686	
Canada	2,806	6,353	572	
Netherlands	6,202	18,810	0	
Netherlands Indies	2,025	4,531	3,263	
Germany 4/	4,572	808	0	
Japan	0	0	0	
Ireland (Irish Free State)	7,377	2,623	684	
British India	3,623	3,788	7,379	
Belgium	3,267	3,697	0	
British Malaya	0	5	0	
New Zealand	3,264	5,615	4,282	
Philippine Islands	992	2,060	429	
Ceylon	944	817	178	
Finland	1,228	673	1,078	
Egypt	1,795	1,701	2,893	
Siam	3,471	2,823	2,270	
Argentina	804	1,224	461	
Other countries	16,762	19,785	5,227	
Total	362,501	252,208	2/91,403	

VIRGINIA FIRE-CURED, TYPE 21

United Kingdom	1,238	197	241	
Netherlands	1,013	608	0	
Belgium	212	175	0	
Norway	2,953	665	0	
Germany 4/	1,002	0	0	
Australia	213	63	99	
Denmark	128	111	0	
Sweden	739	638	562	
Algeria and Tunisia	0	0	0	
Argentina	50	121	1	
Liberia	78	62	30	
French Africa 5/	283	114	0	
New Zealand	337	301	193	
Canada	27	23	3	
Portugal	218	339	27	
British West Africa 6/	4	2	2	
China	0	0	1	
France	846	0	0	
Other countries	754	505	588	
Total	10,095	3,924	2/ 1,747	

Continued -

Table 17.- United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938-39 and through March 1941 1/ - Contd.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE FIRE-CURED, TYPES 22, 23, AND 24

Importing country	1938	1939	1940 2/	1941 2/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
France	17,733	15,129	0	
Spain	981	10	0	
Belgium	4,224	1,865	0	
Germany 4/	1,668	0	0	
United Kingdom	1,626	672	490	
Netherlands	5,873	2,309	0	
Poland and Danzig	287	0	0	
Argentina	293	817	463	
Sweden	3,017	1,461	43	
Italy	229	89	0	
Portugal	943	521	419	
Spanish Africa 7/	441	293	66	
Switzerland	3,327	2,529	5,040	
Denmark	1,498	522	0	
Algeria and Tunisia	696	601	0	
Ireland (Irish Free State)	372	366	0	
Norway	625	115	0	
French Africa 5/	747	443	6	
Egypt	280	494	252	
British West Africa 6/	117	208	16	
Other countries	1,443	1,657	1,194	
Total	46,420	30,101	2/ 7,989	

BURLEY, TYPE 31

Belgium	1,404	683	0	
Portugal	2,307	3,782	1,168	
Netherlands	1,415	831	0	
Germany 4/	572	0	0	
Algeria and Tunisia	61	5	0	
Italy	321	709	0	
Denmark	1,330	163	0	
Australia	265	67	0	
France	418	0	0	
United Kingdom	343	568	114	
Newfoundland and Labrador	391	704	75	
Argentina	134	172	3	
Norway	704	262	0	
Switzerland	60	43	135	
Sweden	620	637	233	
Mexico	147	135	72	
Canada	8	53	0	
Philippine Islands	16	4	0	
Egypt	37	53	57	
Other countries	712	1,215	224	
Total	11,265	10,086	2/ 2,081	

Continued -

Table 17.- United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938-39 and through March 1941 1/ - Contd.

MARYLAND, TYPE 32 8/

Importing country	1938	1939	1940 2/	1941 2/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
France	633	523	45	0
Switzerland	1,997	2,483	1,792	746
Belgium	327	382	44	0
Netherlands	648	2,432	183	0
Denmark	172	101	52	0
Austria 4/	0	0	0	0
Germany 4/	86	57	0	0
Italy	7	0	0	0
Morocco	19	14	17	0
Algeria and Tunisia	394	284	85	0
Other countries	226	56	74	44
Total	4,509	6,332	2,292	2/ 790

ONE SUCKER, TYPE 35

Belgium	1,580	1,512	0	
British West Africa 6/	27	111	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	32	66	29	
French Africa 5/	34	11	0	
Liberia	26	17	3	
United Kingdom	1	47	0	
Other countries	99	338	6	
Total	1,799	2,102	2/ 38	

GREEN RIVER, TYPE 36

United Kingdom	1,869	260	136	
Belgium	158	23	0	
Ireland (Irish Free State)	46	162	0	
British West Africa 6/	31	40	9	
French Africa 5/	50	30	0	
Netherlands	0	0	0	
Other countries	28	54	37	
Total	2,182	569	2/ 182	

CIGAR LEAF, TYPES 41-62

Philippine Islands	379	427	130	
France	698	0	0	
Canada	49	20	67	
Netherlands	19	42	0	
Belgium	12	5	0	
United Kingdom	25	0	0	
Other countries	9/ 1,735	73	159	
Total	2,917	567	2/ 356	

Continued -

Table 17.- United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938-39 and through March 1941 1/ - Contd.

BLACK FAT, WATER BALER, AND DARK AFRICAN 10/

Importing country	1938	1939	1940 2/	1941 2/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
British West Africa 6/	3,235	2,711	1,239	
French Africa 5/	3,200	1,651	133	
Spanish Africa 7/	97	89	15	
Portuguese Africa 11/	274	241	183	
British Guiana	151	150	53	
Liberia	253	174	74	
French West Indies	160	154	39	
Germany 4/	0	0	0	
British West Indies 12/	143	103	40	
Other countries	261	259	180	
Total	7,774	5,532	2/ 1,956	
	PERIQUE			
United Kingdom	102	10	7	
Canada	29	27	0	
Netherlands	13/	2	0	
Belgium	13/	0	0	
Germany 4/	0	0	0	
China	0	0	0	
Other countries	33	12	1	
Total	164	51	2/ 8	
	STEMS, TRIMMINGS, AND SCRAP			
Germany 4/	59	0	0	
China	25,955	19,072	11,604	
Sweden	1,605	1,096	102	
Netherlands	15	20	0	
Belgium	41	21	0	
Other countries	761	697	424	
Total	28,436	20,906	2/12,130	

Continued -

Table 17.- United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938-39 and through March 1941 1/ - Contd.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Export weight.

1/ This table revises and brings to date the exports published in the July 1941 Tobacco Situation (TS-19, pp. 28-32). The statistics are on the basis of crop years which are as follows: Flue-cured, year beginning July; Maryland, year beginning Jan. of year following production; all other types, year beginning Oct. These figures do not include shipments to Puerto Rico; no shipments were made to Alaska and Hawaii. Note that data for 1940 (except Maryland data which are for calendar year 1940) are through March 1941 only. Maryland data 1941, are for period January-March 1941. Effective April 1, 1941-and as long thereafter as this measure in the interest of national defense remains in effect - no export data by countries of destination will be released.

2/ Preliminary. Exports by countries of destination after March 1941 are not available for publication. Therefore, the data for this year (1940), except Maryland tobacco which is for the calendar year 1940, are for the following periods: Flue-cured, July 1940-March 1941; all other types (except Maryland) October 1940-March 1941. Maryland data for 1941 are for the period January-March 1941.

3/ Includes Hong Kong and Kwantung.

4/ Beginning May 6, 1938, the United States trade with Germany includes Austria; for comparable figures in earlier years add Austria and Germany.

5/ Exclusive of Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

6/ Includes Gold Coast, Nigeria, and other British West Africa.

7/ Includes Canary Islands.

8/ Includes eastern Ohio, type 71.

9/ Includes 1,682,000 pounds to Germany.

10/ Black Fat, Water Baler, and Dark African are composed principally of fire-cured and One Sucker tobacco, which have been treated with oils and greases, packed in boxes, bales, and tierces, and subjected to heavy pressure. Approximate percentages are two-thirds One Sucker and one-third fire-cured. In some cases a small amount of flue-cured might be substituted for that portion of one of the other types.

11/ Exclusive of Mozambique.

12/ Exclusive of Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.

13/ Less than 500 pounds.

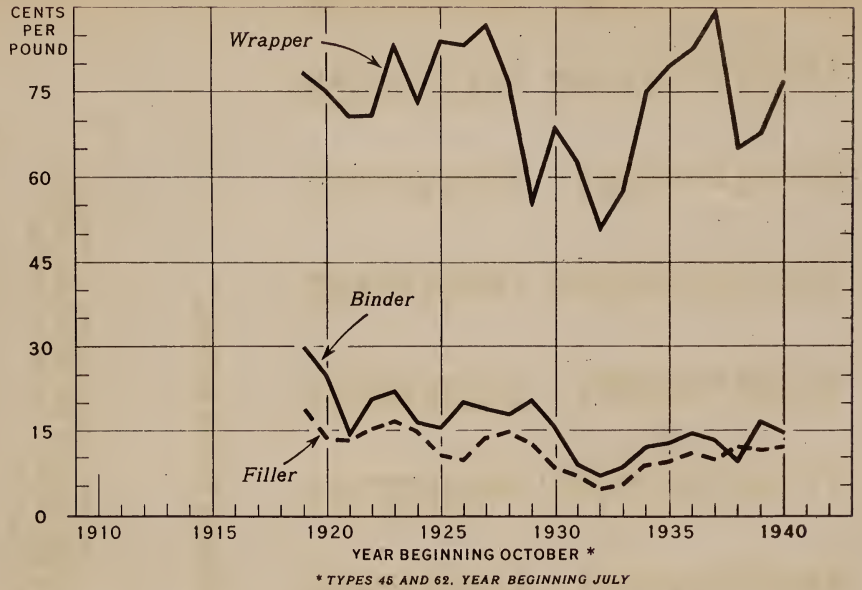
Table 18.- Index numbers of production of tobacco products in the United States, by months, both unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation, 1940-41 (1935-39 = 100)

Year and month	Cigarettes		Cigars		Manufactured tobacco and snuff		Total tobacco products	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
1940								
Jan.	107	106	86	107	90	93	98	103
Feb.	103	109	90	103	96	97	98	106
Mar.	99	107	92	100	97	95	97	103
Apr.	111	119	97	102	98	99	105	111
May	119	117	102	104	101	100	112	110
June	140	127	104	98	101	99	124	115
July	119	106	105	101	101	99	112	103
Aug.	116	110	108	105	97	96	110	106
Sept.	121	112	117	102	108	100	118	108
Oct.	118	120	127	105	115	112	120	115
Nov.	114	119	123	103	105	106	115	113
Dec.	108	121	83	108	89	101	98	114
Year	115		103		100		109	
1941								
Jan.	119	118	90	111	98	101	108	113
Feb.	118	125	96	110	95	96	108	116
Mar.	119	127	100	109	99	97	110	117
Apr.	118	127	111	117	100	101	113	120
May	133	131	108	109	100	100	121	119
June	144	131	113	106	99	97	128	118
July	138	123	111	106	99	97	123	114
Aug.	136	129	113	109	96	96	122	118
Sept.	146	137	120	104	107	99	132	121
Oct.	141	144	135	112	106	104	133	128
Nov.								
Dec.								
Year								

Compiled from monthly Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The sixth Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, 1941, is available upon request to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO, CIGAR: PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY CLASSES, UNITED STATES, 1919-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39353 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1.- PRICES RECEIVED FOR CIGAR WRAPPER ARE MUCH HIGHER THAN PRICES RECEIVED FOR ALL OTHER CLASSES OF TOBACCO. THERE IS AN IMPORT DUTY OF $1.50 PER POUND ON UNSTEMMED WRAPPER TOBACCO (91 CENTS IF FROM CUBA). PRICES FOR CIGAR BINDER AND CIGAR FILLER, ON WHICH THE IMPORT DUTY IS MUCH LOWER, HAVE TENDED TO FLUCTUATE TOGETHER, A MARKED EXCEPTION BEING 1938 WHEN THE PRICES FOR WISCONSIN TYPES DECLINED SHARPLY. SOME TYPES CLASSIFIED AS CIGAR BINDER TOBACCO ARE USED LARGELY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SCRAP CHEWING TOBACCO. THE STRICTLY BINDER GRADES SELL AT A HIGHER PREMIUM OVER THE FILLER GRADES THAN IS INDICATED BY THE CHART.